THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, October 13, 1807. No. 1099.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Division Orders.

THE commanding General of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia regrets, that, owing to the general expiration of the Officers commissions, and the disorganized state of the Division under the new militia law, the call of government could not be answered by the prompt obedience which it required—his only consolation was in the virtue of the Division. He flatters himself, that had emergencies required it, we should have marched in mass, and that the patriotic zeal of the citizen soldier, would have done away the temporary inconveniency and disorder occasioned by the change of system.

The Division is at length organized; Allegheny county composing one Brigade, and Armstrong and Indiana counties, the other; Elections for the Officers have been held, and the commissions are partly arrived and expected. The General calls impressively on the Brigadiers and other Officers of the Division to draw forth and hold in readiness their respective quotas, properly equipped and accoutred, and prepared to march at the word of command.

The quota of the 15th Division as called for by the Governor and Commander in Chief is,

Artillery	34
Cavalry	67
Infantry or Rifle men	573
Total	674

The General having no return of either Artillery or Cavalry from the Division, orders the full quota to be furnished of Infantry and Rifle men, agreeably to the following detail.

1st Brigade consisting of Allegheny County.

1 lieut. colonel, 1 regimental surgeon, 1 adjutant, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 320 rank and file—total brigade,	367

2d Brigade consisting of Armstrong and Indiana Counties.

1 major, 1 regimental paymaster, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 272 rank and file—total brigade	307
Total division	674

In calling forth this body of militia a preference is to be given to volunteers, agreeably to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the 11th of August, founded on the requisition of the President of the United States. The General expects that voluntary offers of service will supercede the necessity of a draft, should the contrary be the case, the draft conformably to the existing law is to be carried into immediate effect. The different orders of the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General, are in the hands of the Brigade Inspectors, they ascertain the conduct to be observed in executing this important duty.

The General does not think it necessary to enter into a detail of the circumstances, which have coerced our government to this measure, believing that they are fully understood; neither does he think it necessary to recapitulate the conduct of a former war, to engage the citizen soldier and attach him to his duty; he believes it sufficient, that we are duly called upon by the constituted authorities of our country; and, should our honest attempts at an accommodation fail, and emergencies require it, that the 15th Division Pennsylvania Militia will be ready to do justice to themselves, and take vengeance of their enemies, not in the public prints but in the field.

Charles Wilkins, jr. Esq. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Division General, in the place of T. Bates, Esq. deceased.

Morgan Nevill's appointment is continued.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Major General*
15th Division Penn. Militia.

October 1st, 1807.

DEBTORS & CREDITORS

TO the estate of the late *William Davis*, of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call on the subscribers and have their accounts liquidated and paid.

James Cooper,
William Wilkins, } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable fractional section No. 25 in Township 9 of Range 9, in the district of lands offered for sale at Steubenville, containing 382 acres and 57 hundred parts of an acre, on which the Town of Calcutta has been laid out. This tract is situate on the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river near Fort Lawrence, and about one hundred miles nearly due west of Pittsburgh; sixty miles from Wheeling, Steubenville and Charlestown; nine miles south west of Canton, and about the same distance south east of Bethlehem. The old road leading from Pittsburgh and Georgetown to Sanudsky, passes through the tract.

A Log Dwelling House and Lot at the mouth of *Indian-Wheeling*. The House has a good cellar under the whole, and two rooms on each floor, one of which is calculated for a store. The lot, on which other necessary out-buildings are erected and well inclosed, is 100 feet in front.

A Dwelling House and two Lots in the Borough of Wheeling.

Also, Fractional Sections No. 29, 31, and 32, in Township No. 2, Range No. 10, in Columbia county, in the aforesaid District; containing about 850 acres.—This land is situate at the Forks of Tuscarawas; and the Town of Carter's-Ville laid out on one of the tracts.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
12th Sept. 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
For raising the sum of
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
For defraying the expences of finishing the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
In the Borough of
PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			$.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose partlcular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the estate of Jacob Ferree, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay, and those who have demands against said estate will exhibit them to the subscribers, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOEL FERREE,
ISAAC FERREE,
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } *Exec'rs*

Allegheny county, Sept. 19, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David M'Guire, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all those who have any demands on said estate, are requested to render them properly attested for settlement.

WILLIAM EWING.
JOHN NESBIT. } Executors.

September 19, 1807.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ZADOK CRAMER, Printer & Bookseller
(price per dozen 1 dollar, single 12 1-2 cents)
THE
PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1808.
Containing a variety of useful matter, and important local and religious intelligence, appointments, deaths, marraiges, &c. &c.

Also, Just Published,
THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,
Containing matter that is useful, pleasing and entertaining, tables, roads, &c. &c.

☞ Merchants and others, who feel disposed to throw their custom this way, will please to hand or send their orders early to prevent disappointment.

Also, Just Published,
(Price twelve dollars per dozen,)
WALSH's
MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,
Adapted to the commerce of the United States in its domestic and foreign relations, with forms of accounts, and other writings usually occurring in trade.

Also, Just Published,
(Price for the whole work seven dollars)
BROWN'S DICTIONARY
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE.
First Volume.

The second volume is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in about three months.—The plates and maps are in the hands of some of our best American artists. Subscriptions are still open for this invaluable family work.

Also, Published,
(Price one dollar,)
PRECIOUS TRUTH;
Or, some points in Gospel Doctrine vindicated.
By the Rev. John Anderson.

PROPOSALS
Are issued for publishing,
RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.
Those who are disposed to encourage it, will please to call and get subscription papers for distant parts of the country.

Preparing for the Press,
Another edition of
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI
NAVIGATOR,
With complete maps of those two rivers.

Also, preparing for the press,
A new Book, entitled,
THE UNITED STATES'
SPELLING BOOK.
For the use of Schools and Academies.

PROPOSALS
Are also about to be issued for printing by subscription,
A new and original work,
ENTITLED,
"A Tour from Philadelphia to Frankfort in Kentucky, and thence back through the state of Ohio, in 1807."
BY A GENTLEMAN,
Who has travelled through a great part of Europe, Africa, Spanish America, the West India islands, and most of the United States.

PROPOSALS
Are issued for printing by subscription,
CHAPTAL'S
ELEMEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY,
Improved by Dr. Woodhouse,
Professor of Chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

WRIGLEY's PRINTERS' INK
FOR SALE.

*** ORDRES accompanied with the money will be punctually attended to.

September 16, 1807.

Militia Review.

From the Monitor, a Georgia paper.

DEAR FUGEY.—I happened not long since to be present at the muster of a captain's company, in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description can convey an adequate idea of the atchievements of that day, I must be permitted to go a little into the detail, as well as my recollection will serve me. The men had been notified to meet at 9 o'clock, "armed and equipped as the law directs," that is to say, with a gun, cartridge-box at least, but as directed by the law of the United States, "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, and pouch to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball." At 12 one third, perhaps half of the men had collected, and an inspector's return of the number present, and of their arms would have stood nearly thus—*One* captain—*One* lieutenant—ensign, *none*—sergeants, *two*—corporals, *none*—drummers, *none*—fifers, *none*—privates present, 25—ditto absent, 30—guns, 15—gun-locks, 12—ramrods, 10—rifle-pouches, 3—bayonets, *none*—belts, *none*—spare flints, *none*—cartridges, *none*—horse-whips, walking canes and umbrellas, *twenty-two*. A little before one, the captain, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave direction for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the sergeants, the strength of whose lungs had long supplied the place of a drum and fife, placed himself in front of the house and began to bawl with great vehemence. "all captain Clodpole's company to parade here! Come *gentlemen*, parade here! parade here!" says he—"and all you that has'nt guns, fall into the lower *end*." He might have bawled till this time with as little success as the sirens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighbouring shade; there he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure; the others were then engaged either as parties or spectators, at a game of fives, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished and the captain was enabled to form his company, and proceed in the duties of the day.

Look to the right and dress!

They were soon, by the help of the non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for the purpose till the line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

Why look at 'em,—says the captain, why gentlemen, you are all a crooking here at both *ends* so that you will get on to me by and bye—come gentlemen, *dress! dress!*

This was accordingly done, but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now gentlemen, says the captain, I am going to carry you through the *revolutions* of the manuel exercise, and I want you gentlemen if you please, to pay every particular attention to the word of command, just exactly as I give it out to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible, and if I should be going wrong, I will be very much obliged to any of you gentlemen to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me if you please. And one thing gentlemen I must caution you against in particular—and that is, not to make any *mistakes* if you can possibly help it, and the best way to do this will be to do all the motions right at first, and that will also help us to get along so much the faster, and I will try to have it over as soon as possible.—Come boys, come to a shoulder.

Poise, fo[illegible]

Cock fook! Very handsomely done.

Take, aim!

Ram down Cartridge! No! No! F[illegible]re. I recollect now that firing comes next after taking aim, according to Steuben, but with your permission gentlemen, I'll *read* the words of command just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be sure to be right. "O yes! read it captain, read it, (exclaimed twenty voices at once) that will save time." 'Tention the whole then; please to observe gentlemen that at the word of *fire!* you must fire, that is, if any of your guns are *loaden'd*, you must not shoot in *yearnest*, but only make pretence like, and all you gentlemen fellow soldiers who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding switches, and corn stocks, need'nt go thro' the firings, but stand as you are and keep yourselves to yourselves.

Half cock fook! Very well done.

S, h, u, t, (spelling) *Shet pan!*

That too would have been very handsomely done, if you hadn't have handled cartridge instead of shetting pan, but I suppose you was'nt noticing. Now 'tention one and all gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldiers, you improve astonishingly.

Handle, cartridge! Pretty well considering you done it wrong end foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth and bit off the twist with the cartridge box.

Draw rammer! Those who have no rammers to their guns need not draw, but only make the motion; it will do just as well and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again! But that would have been done I think with greater expertness if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S, h, o, u, l,—Shoulder foolk! Very handsomely done indeed! Put your guns on the other shoulder gentlemen.

Order, foolk! Not quite so well gentlemen, not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more if you please, gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, foolk! Handsomely done gentlemen! very handsomely done! and altogether too, except that some of you were a *leetle* soon and some others a leetle too late.

In laying down your guns gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up and the other sides down.

'Tention the whole! *Ground foolk!* Very well.

Charge bayonet! (some of the men.)—That can't be right captain, pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns.

(Captain.) I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right, for here it is printed in the book; c, h, a, r, yes, *charge bayonet*, that's right, that's the word if I know how to read: come gentlemen do pray charge bayonet!—Charge I say! why dont you charge? Do you think it an't so? Do you think I have lived to this time o'day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here come here, you may see for yourselves, it's as plain as the nose in your fa—stop—stay—no! halt!—no, no! Faith I'm wrong! I'm wrong! I turned over two leaves at once, but I beg pardon gentlemen, we will not stay out long; and we'll have something to drink as soon as we have done.—Come boys get up off the stumps and logs and take up your guns and we'll soon be done; excuse me if you please.

Fix bayonet!

Advance arms!—Very well done, turn the the stocks of your guns in front gentlemen, and the barrels will be behind; and hold them straight up and down if you please. Let go with your left hand and take hold with your right just below the guard—Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, perticular, yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very perticular. Now boys—'tention the whole!

Present arms! Very handsomely done! Only hold your guns over the other knee—the other hand up—turn your guns round a little, and raise them up higher—draw the other foot back!—Now you are nearly right; very well done gentlemen; you have improved vastly since I first saw you:—You are getting too *slick*. What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline. Now gentlemen we come to the revolutions; but Lord, men you have got all in a sort of a snarl as I may say; how did you get all in such a higglety pigglety.

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling fire of the sun. Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in huddling to the left for this purpose, they had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot hooks.

Come gentlemen (says the captain) spread yourselves out into a straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon as possible.

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into these *revolutions* at all, inasmuch as the weather was extremely hot, and they had already been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour.—They reminded the captain of his promise to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them they declared they would go off without dismission and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they could pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be unreasonably strict.

The captain behaved with great spirit upon this occasion and a smart coloquy ensued, when at length becoming exasperated to the last degree, he roundly asserted that no soldier ought ever *to think hard* of the orders of his officer; and finally he went so far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on the ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dispute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law as directed by a late act, and also all the military manoeuvres except two or three such easy and simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog, and had "spread themselves" they were divided into platoons.

'Tention the whole! *To the right wheel!* Each man faced to the right about.

Why gentlemen! I didn't mean for every man to stand still and turn himself nayturally right round; but when I told you to wheel to the right, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try that agian gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast and only the others turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise, it had for the purpose of sizing them, been necessary to denominate every second person "a right hand man." A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion those right hand men maintained their position, all the the intermediate ones faced about as before.

Why look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain in extreme vexation. I'll be d—nd if you can understand a word I say. Excuse me gentlemen, but it *rayly* seems as if you could not come to it exactly. In wheeling to the right the right hand end must stand fast, and the other end comes round like a swingle tree.—Those on the outside must march faster than those on the inside, and those on the inside not so fast as those on the outside. You certainly must understand me now gentlemen, and please to try once more.

In this they were a little more successful.

Very well gentlemen! Very well indeed! and now gentlemen at the word 'wheel to the left,' you must wheel to the left.

'Tention the whole: *To the left—left, no—right—that is the left. I mean the right—left wheel; march!*

In this he was strictly obeyed! some wheeled to the right, some to the left, and some to the right, left, and both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again! I could not just then tell my right hand from my left; you must excuse me gentlemen, if you please; experience makes perfect, as the saying is; long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day, but all's one for that. Now gentlemen do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with considerable regularity.

Now boys we must try to wheel by divisions, and there is one thing in particular which I have to request of you gentlemen, and that is this, not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at a wheeling distance; and not talk in the ranks; nor get out of fix again, for I want you to do this motion well, and not make any blunder now.

'Tention the whole! *by divisions, to the right wheel march!*

In doing this it seemed as if bedlam had broke loose; every man took the command.—Not so fast on the right!—slow now! slow now!—haul down those umbrellas!—faster on the left—keep back a little in the middle there—dont croud so—hold up your gun Sam—go faster there! faster!—who trod on my—damn your *huffs*—keep back! keep back!——stop us captain, do stop us——go faster there!——I've lost my shoe---get up again Ned----halt! halt! halt! stop gentlemen! stop! stop!

By this time they got into utter and inexplicable confusion, and so I left them.

TIMOTHY CRABSHAW.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

On Friday last, in the Circuit Court, Mr. Hay observed that he had only two witnesses more to produce; Gen. Eaton, whose evidence had not been completed on the former examination; and Gen. Wilkinson; whom he intended to introduce next day. The Chief Justice then enquired whether he could form any idea of the length of Gen. Wilkinson's evidence? Mr. Hay replied, "As far as related to us, not 20 minutes: but the cross examination may not perhaps be completed in 20 times 20 minutes."

MONROE'S TREATY.

It may not be amiss at the present moment, when so much public conversation is allotted to the treaty rejected by Mr. Jefferson, to revert to the language used by Mr. Monroe, in announcing to the president the conclusion of this treaty: for this purpose, we now republish Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney's letter, which it will be obverved, by the passage in capitals, positively says, they had agreed upon *all the points* under discussion. The president in his message to congress, used precisely the same words.

[COPY.]

London, December 27, 1806.

SIR.---We have the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day agreed with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty ON ALL THE POINTS WHICH HAVE FORMED THE OBJECT OF OUR NEGOCIATION, and on terms which we trust our goverment will approve.---It will require only a few days to reduce it to form. When that is done, we shall transmit it to you by a special messenger.

We hasten to communicate to you this interesting intelligence for the information and guidance of our government in such measures as may have reference to the subject. We have the honor to be with great consideration and esteem, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JAMES MONROE,
WM. PINCKNEY,

JAMES MADISON, Sec. State, Washington.

THE DISPATCHES.

It will be recollected, that by the ship Robert Burns, arrived at New-York, about a fortnight back, dispatches for our government were said to be received. The following from the *National Intelligencer*, we presume is the purport of these dispatches.

"The British Government has, it appears signified to Mr. Monroe, that it neither does, nor has at any time maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war, in the national service of any state for deserters; and that if it should appear that the act of the British officers in the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake rested on no other grounds than the simple and unqualified assertion of such a pretention, there would be no difficulty in disavowing the act and making the reparation really due."

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

Letters of late dates from Ireland, represent that unfortunate country as experiencing all the horrors of a very general and deep laid revolt. It is described as being more formidable in its numbers and more regular in its plans, than any former association for the same object—viz. the emancipation of that country from the tyranny and injustice of the English government.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 30.---By the fast sailing ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Parsons, from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 24th of August.

Nothing of importance had occurred in Europe since the date of our last advices: but it was reported in London on the 23d of that month, that the British squadron at the island of Zealand had commenced the bombardment of Copenhagen.

Captain Parsons left Liverpool the 27th of August, and informs, that it was reported when he sailed, that the U. S. schooner Revenge, with dispatches from the American government, had arrived at Portsmouth.

SEISURE OF COPENHAGEN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Our formidable expedition in the Baltic has now reached its destination and its object. It appears that a demand was made by Mr. Jackson, the British negociator, of the prince royal of Denmark, the substance of which was as follows: "That in the present disturbed state of the continent it was impossible to distinguish any longer between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming either an ally or an open foe: That something therefore was required beyond an ordinary presumption of the real disposition of every state; and that, whilst the influence of an implacable enemy predominated over every power within his reach, either checked or converted into immediate hostility every engagement or inclination unfavourable to his interest, it was impossible to consider the ordinary covenants of any neutral nation either as a sufficient security for her own independence, or for those who confided in her neutrality. It became the duty of England, therefore to discriminate between rights paramount and invariably binding upon all states, and rights which might be suffered to relax and yield to that state of expediency in which a certain course of measures might involve the existence of a nation.

It is scarcely to be doubted but the Prince Royal was somewhat struck with this demand. He is said, however, to have replied with great calmness and intrepidity "That the course of conduct required of Denmark was not that of neutral or even of an ally, but of a belligerent. He was bound, therefore, in all sense of dignity to repel the demand made upon her—and it remained for England to look for her justification to the general judgment of Europe, which would determine on which side the neutrality of the two kingdoms was first violated. Denmark had now no choice but to resist; whilst England had that of honour and a retreat."

The Prince immediately proceeded to Copenhagen.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11. Last night we received an estafette from Kiel, immediately after all the generals and admirals assembled.---Early in the morning orders were given to mount and man the batteries of our port, the workmen were ordered to assemble at the Holm, and this moment our floating batteries, flat bottomed boats, and vessels of defence are all either lying out in the road, or on the point of proceeding thither; the coast stretching to Elsineur, is occupied by cavalry, and the garrison of Cronberg has been reinforced: in short all necessary preparations are made to repel an hostile attack: whether such an attack will be made, and whether the English have really the intention to commit hostilities against this country, remains yet uncertain.

In the mean time the Prince Royal unexpectedly arrived here this day at noon, to the great joy of the inhabitants, and immediately hastened to the Holm.

The English fleet is still lying at anchor about three or four miles from this place, without having undertaken any thing. It is very strong, a chain of frigates, &c stretches from the fleet past this city, through the great belt into the Baltic.

Mr. Taylor is said to have set out for Kiel.

Hamburgh Correspondenten, Aug. 15.

PARIS, Aug. 11. From Calais it is mentioned that an English flag of truce arrived at Boulogne at three o'clock in the morning, on the 7th, having a person of distinction on board, charged with an important mission from the King of Great Britain to our Emperor. Four days have now elapsed, and we have heard nothing of his arrival here.

Various conjectures are formed as to the destination of the first corps of the army commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo, which is said to be in a march for the north of Germany. It is not known whether this Prince will also command the army encamped in Swedish Pomrania. Although a few give credit to the reports in circulation respecting the movements of troops to the borders of Denmark, it is, notwithstanping, possible that this measure may be taken, in case England rejects the mediation proposed by Russia.

The French papers contain little news worthy of a comment. All the French Marshals are to be created Dukes, and provided for in Germany and Poland. Talleyrand resigns the office of secretary of State, and becomes the second man in the Empire. The peace of Tilsit is likely to give both himself and his master the olium cum dignitate.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from General Frazer, at Alexandria, dated May 30. He had been reinforced by two regiments from Sicily, the 52d and another. Provisions were abundant, and the enemy had shewn no disposition to attack Alexandria, the fortifications of which had been considerably strengthened---They had collected, however, between 7000 and 8000 men near Rosetta. Our prisoners at Cairo, it is said, were in general in good health and treated with kindness. Several messages had passed between Gen. Frazer and the Pacha respecting them.

Sir James Craig, who is going out as commander in chief of the British Colonies in North America, we underderstand, will take three regiments with him, of which the 3d (or old Buffs) is to be one.

It was generally understood, that Admiral Collingwood's squadron was proceeding to the Dardanelles, with the view of acting towards the Russian fleet as circumstances may require.

The Prussian ports it is asserted, are already shut against all British ships, and it is positively affirmed that Russia will do the same.

STRALSUND.

Our latest accounts from Stralsund are to the 2d Aug. at which time the seige had not commenced, altho' several smart engagements had taken place between the outposts of the garrison and the besieging army. The inhabitants had petitioned the King to restore them to the blessings of Peace: but his answer was that *he would rather perish in its ruins* than submit to ignoble terms. The seige is likely to be a work of time.

The Coast of the German Ocean, from the frontiers of Holland, to the mouth of the Elbe, are be to occupied by Dutch troops.

Marshal Berthier, and M. Talleyrand, have been released from the laboricus duties of their late offices. The former is appointed Vice Constable of France, and the latter Vice Grand Elector. Gen. Clarke succeeds to the office of minister of war, and M. Campony, to that of foreign affairs.

Bonaparte it seems is at last to be *canonized*. A monument is to be erected for him at Paris, 150 feet high. One hundred feet of this elevation is already completed, and the other fifty is to be built of the cannon taken in the late campaigns against Austria, Prussia, and Russia and will be the most surprising and magnificent building of the sort in the world. The whole, it is said, is to be surmounted with a collossal figure of the Tyrant himself.

The French army is returning from the kingdom of Prussia.

NEW COMBINATIONS.

London, Aug. 17.---In a letter from the Elbe, of August 7, it is stated, that one of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit stipulates, that if England does not accept the mediation of Russia, to make Peace, that Russia and Persia are to attack the British possessions in India; and that the Russian forces now in the Mediteranean, are to join the Turks to expel the British fleet from the Mediteranean.

The French troops which have served in Poland, immediately on their arrival in France, are to be ordered to repair to the coast opposite England; where camps were preparing of the most extensive and formidable kind.

The French force assembled on the borders of Holstein, are said to amount to 90,000.

Cattaro and Castel Nuova, held by the Russians, in the Gulph of Venice are to be restored to the French.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, October 13, 1807.

A few days after James Hamilton was murdered at William Foulk's farm, as mentioned in the Gazette of the 29th ult. a young man of the name of Nathaniel Aitken was apprehended as being concerned in the murder, and after examination committed to the jail of Beaver county, for trial.

On Saturday night, the 3d inst. about nine o'clock, an armed party, consisting of eight or nine men, came to the jail, two of them entered it, and presented a cocked gun at the breast of the jailor, commanding him to open the door of the room in which Aitken was confined, and set him at liberty, swearing that if he refused they would put him to death, and also threatened to kill his wife if she made the least noise. The jailor, intimidated by their threats, opened the door, the prisoner escaped, and has not since been heard of.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Fowler, a relation of the young woman who gave testimony against Aitken.

Mr. FOWLER.

SIR,

Send immediately away that informer from your house, or immediate and compleat devastation will come on your property and person, send her out of the country; the secret band is too numerous and bloody to let you harbour her many days longer. Akens appears to be made guilty.

I am your friend and have got a hint of the plot against you; nothing can save you but clearing her out: do as you may I have warned you of your danger; I am clear of what may come on you by the blood stained hands of the new reared Mohawks and Shawakase Indians: thy friend adds no more but remains,

TOM THE TINKER.

Immediately underneath the signature is the figures of two guns laid across each other.

From the Fredonian, a Chilicothe paper, September 25.

AN INDIAN TALK!!

We mentioned in our last number the return of the messengers who were dispatched by the acting governor, to ascertain the disposition of the Indians assembled at Greenville and Fort-Wayne. On Saturday morning last, the Governor attended by Blue Jacket, a Chief of the Shawnese nation, with three other Chiefs entered the court-house, and were engaged in a talk till very late in the afternoon.

The manly, firm and majestic deportment of the hardy sons of nature, were well calculated, from the recent alarms to attract the attention

of the citizens. Vast crouds flocked to the court-house, led thither by curiosity, and the novelty of hearing, an Indian address. Their manners were familiar, unassuming and engaging. Their delivery was cool, dispationate and rational. They frequently appealed to the great spirit, the author of their existence, for the rectitude of their intentions, and the truth of what they advanced. We were not prepared to take down the debate, which we should have done, had we been apprised that those whose duty it was, would have neglected it.

It will be impracticable for us to dive into all the various causes which have produced the recent alarms on our frontiers; there exists a cause, and it will be our endeavor to fathom it. This we are to do from the substance of what passed in the course of the interview. It appears that the Shawnese, Wyandots, Potawatomies, Tawas, Chippiwas, Winnepaus, Malominese, Malockese, Secawgoes, and one man from north of the Chippiwas have assembled in the neighbourhood of Greenville. The assemblage of so many different nations of Indians within the jurisdiction of this state, their object unknown, *was* sufficient to create very serious alarms. But their motive for assembling was this.—The Indians within the boundary of the northern Lakes, as far back as they were known towards the Pacific, from thence across to the Mississippi and down the same to its junction with the Ohio, had formed an union to adhere to one of the chiefs of the Shawnese nation, whose endeavor it was, to instil in their minds the principles of moral philosophy; he having it is said, by inspiration discovered the fallen state of man, wished to inculcate those principles which would, "tend to their present welfare and future happiness." The nations within the boundary specified, fired with the desire of uniting as one, and attached to the principles inculcated by the prophet, had (with a few exceptions) come to a resolution to pursue his wholesome admonitions. The chiefs of the nations who did not come into this measure, soon found themselves stripped of their subjects, and only a few remained with them; it was observed by one of the orators "a king without subjects filled a station of but little consequence." The issue of which was, that the abandoned chiefs became much exasperated against those who had flocked to the standard of the Shawnese chief. The deserted tribes still continued to reside at the Tawa towns with only a few adherents. Finding no hopes of recalling their subjects, their next step was to prejudice the mind of gen. Wells the Indian agent, against those who adhered to the prophet---this end it appears was accomplished. Gen. Wells could never treat with the combined Indians on friendly terms; but adhered to their enemies at the Tawa towns, whose object it seems was also to prejudice the Americans against those assembling at Greenville. From this circumstance a jealousy has arisen between the contending parties---which proves that the Indians have *their schemes and intrigues*, as well as *the whites*.—One of the orators observed, "Congress has a great many good men, let them take away Wells and put one of them there---we hate him. If *they* will not *remove* him, *we will*.* When the Indians are coming in to hear the prophet, he shuts doors to stop them. He asks them, why go ye to hear the prophet? he is one possessed of a Devil! I would as soon go to see a dog with the mange. When we want to talk friendly with him, he will not listen to us---and from beginning to end his talk is blackguard.---he treats us like dogs."

They complained much of the Whites making encroachments upon their territory, and of a few individuals, who had made sale of lands beyond the line of demarkation, but their dispositions towards us appeared friendly. Blue Jacket observed, "We have deluged the country with blood to satiate our revenge, and all to no purpose---we have been sufferers. The Great Spirit has shewn us the vanity of these things, we have laid down the tomahawk never to take it up again, if it is offered to us by the French, English, Spaniards, or by *you*, our white brethern, we will not take it."

* Being interrogated as to the *removal* of Wells, they observed their meaning was they would not adhere to him.

From the Same.

The following is said to be the speech of Blue Jacket, delivered the Messengers, when in the neighbourhood of Greenville:

Brethren, We are seated who heard you yesterday. You will get a true relation, as far as we and our friends can give it, who are as follows: Shawnese, Wyandots, Patawatomies, Tawas, Chippiwas, Winnepaus, Malominese, Malockese, Secawgoes, and one man from north of the Chippiwas. *Brethren*, you see all these men now sitting before you, who now speak to you.

About eleven days ago, we had a council, at which the Wyandots, (who was the elder brother of the red people) spoke and said, God had kindled a fire, and all sat around it. In this council we talked over the treaties with French and Americans. The Wyandots said, the French had formerly marked a line along the Allegheny mountains southerly to Charleston, (S. C.) No man was to pass it from either side. When the Americans came to settle over the line, the English told the Indians to unite and drive off the French until the war came on between the British and Americans, when it was told them that king George, by his officers, directed them to unite and drive the Americans back.

After the treaty of peace between the English and the Americans, the summer before Wayne's army came out, the English held a council with the Indians, and told them if they would turn out and unite as one man, they might surround the Americans like deer in a ring fire, and destroy them all. The Wyandot spoke further in the council. We see, said he, there is like to be a war between the English and our white brethren, the Americans. Let us unite and consider the sufferings we have undergone for interfering in the wars of the English. They have often promised to help us, and at last when we could not withstand the army which came against us, and went to the English fort for refuge, the English told us I cannot let you in; you are painted too much, my children. It was then we saw the British dealt treacherously with us. We now see them going to war again. We do not know what they are going to fight for. Let us my brethren, not interfere, was the speech of the Wyandot.

Further, the Wyandot said, I speak to you, my little brother, the Shawnese at Greenville, and to our little brothers all around. You appear to be at Greenville, to serve the SUPREME RULER of the Universe. Now send forth your speeches to all our brethren far around us, and let us all unite to seek for that which shall be for our eternal welfare, and unite ourselves in a band of eternal brotherhood. These, brethren, are the sentiments of all who sit around you—they adhere to what the elder brother, the Wyandot, has said, and these are their sentiments. It is not that they are afraid of their white brethren, but that they desire peace and harmony, and not that their white brethren could put them to great necessity, for their former arms were bows and arrows by which they got their living. There is one difficulty in the way, that is, our white brethren are building forts at Chicaga. We would rather our white brethren would not build these forts.

Your red brethren are not acquainted with the sentiments of the British Indians, or those on the Mississippi afar off. But these are the sentiments of all those whom we have already mentioned, to wit: If our white brethren are going to war, their red brethren have formed a determined resolution to interfere in no way, but to sit still and mind their own concerns. These are the sentiments of those who sit before you. And now, brethren, agreeable to the articles of the treaty, at Greenville, If we were dissatisfied, or any one interfered to make any disturbance among us, we were to let each other know of it. *Brethren*---the disturber of our peace appears to be seated at Fort Wayne (Mr. Wells) who I think is a bad man. I want you to take him away, and put a good person in his stead: this is addressed to the governor at Chilicothe, and I wish him to communicate it to the president. Here Blue Jacket ended.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

GREENSBURGH RACES.

Purse of 100 Dollars.

WILL be run for on Wednesday the 28th day of October, instant, over a handsome course, a purse of One Hundred Dollars, four miles and repeat. Entrance five dollars.

On Thursday the 29th, a purse of Sixty Dollars, three miles and repeat—entrance three dollars.

On Friday the 30th, all the Entrance of the preceding days, two miles and repeat—entrance two dollars. Free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted, and to carry catch riders.

The horses to be entered with one of the managers the evening before the race, or pay double entrance at the poles.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
ARTHUR CARR,
NATHANIEL STEWART, } Managers.

Greensburgh, October 5, 1807.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber, on the 4th of this month, a black HORSE, about six years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, switch tail, shod all round. Whoever returns said horse shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

GEO. ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1807.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of

Kentucky Tobacco;

ALSO

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

S. DOUGLAS,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he purposes to open a Night School, on the seventeenth of next month, in which he will teach the Branches of his day school, and at the same rates per quarter. The pupils must furnish themselves with Candles, Quills, and Ink. Hours of tuition from 6 till 9.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

Sportsmen take Notice!

ON Tuesday the 20th of October next, will be run over a handsome course at the Two-mile Run, for two hundred dollars, by the horses Selim and Whistle Jacket.

On Wednesday the 21st, a purse of fifty dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, to be won by the best two of three, three mile heats.

On Thursday the 22d, a sweepstake to be free as above, the winning horse on second day excepted, to be won by the best two of three, two mile heats.

Each horse to carry a catch rider, and to appear and enter on the day previous to his running, or pay double entrance at the post.

Three horses to start each day or no race, and 25 cents to be paid by each person who enters the field on horseback, for the purpose of making up the purse.

September 28, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, in Pittsburgh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.
John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.

George Wallace, Esq. } *Domestic Attachment*
vs.
Rhinehart Antis, Jun. }

WHEREAS the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county have appointed us the subscribers to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the defendant's creditors, so that they may receive their proportions of his property as directed by law;—we therefore request all concerned to take notice, that we will attend at the house of Samuel Rippy, Inn-keeper, Pitt Township, on Thursday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the above purpose.

John M'Dowell,
Dunning M'Nair,
John Johnston.

Pitt Township, Oct. 1, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber commences EVENING SCHOOL, *the 19th of October next, at his house in Second Street, opposite the Cash Bank. Tuition 3 dollars per quarter, the scholars furnishing candles, paper, quills and Ink. Attendance, from 6 to 9 o'clock.*

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17th, 1807.

N. B. Two good ROOMS *below stairs and one above stairs, to let.* 7

NIGHT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he will open a Night School, on the 12th of October next, in a commodious apartment of Mrs. Irwin's house, at the corner of Market Street and the Diamond; where Reading, Writing, vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Trigonometry, and Navigation will be taught with accuracy, at three dollars per quarter.

The Teacher flatters himself, that his mode of tuition, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those consigned to his care, will evince his merit, so as to give general satisfaction, and entitle him to claim a share of public patronage.

September 28, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 3.*

Late and Important
FROM AMSTERDAM.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.—Captain Thomas, of the Delaware, in 35 days from Amsterdam, informs, that just before he sailed the news of a declaration of war on the part of Denmark against Great Britain, had reached Amsterdam. In consequence of which the Danish ships that had just sailed from Amsterdam put back, and others stopped loading.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received Amsterdam papers to the 26th of Aug. From a cursory perusal of these papers, we observe—that

All British property has been confiscated at Copenhagen and Altona. The king of Denmark had left Copenhagen, and gone to Colding, in Jutland.

The Crown Prince had returned to Kiel to organize the army.

That the British cruizers had taken several of the Danish vessels in the Greenland trade.

Mr. Jackson, the English Envoy, left Keil on the 8th of August to proceed on board the English fleet in the Danish seas, for the purpose of communicating to Admiral Gambier, the result of his embassy; but he was detained by contrary winds till the 11th, by which means the Danes gained three days to make preparations for defence.

That the Danish ambassador had received orders from count Bernstorff, of the 19th Aug. to stop the sailing of all Danish vessels from Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Maasluis, Helvoet, and Brielle.

An article from Naples of the 29th July, says "A French squadron of three frigates and two brigs, had taken near Sicily, two English frigates; and it was reported the above squadron had sailed for the Levant.

That the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte was to take place at Paris, on the 22d August, to princess Catharine of Wirtemberg. He left Paris on the 19th to meet her at Meaux, ten miles from Paris.

On the 18th August, Bonaparte, (whom the Paris papers style the mighty emperor) delivered a speech to the senate at Paris, from which we select the following passages.

"The house of Brandenburg, which was the first to conspire against our independence, owes its present existence to our friendship for the mighty emperor of the north. A French prince shall reign on the Elbe. All nations rejoice that the influence of England on the continent has been forever annihilated. I wish for a maritime peace: No desire of revenge will ever influence my determination in that respect. Nor can I indulge such a sentiment toward a nation, which is the sport of parties who tear her in pieces, and mislead her concerning her true interests and those of her neighbors.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated August 24.

"We have to inform you, that the American consul, Mr. Bourne, told us to day, that he had received a verbal message from Mr. Monroe, the American minister in England, by which that gentleman advised that all American vessels that should be ready for sea, should get off as soon as possible north about; whereas those vessels that were not ready, should wait the turn of events."

From Vera Cruz we learn that on the 21st August, the British frigate Thames, of 32 guns, capt. Taylor, and Diana, of 38 guns, capt. Maling, were taking on board seven millions of Spanish dollars.

Capt. Freeman, who commands at Fort-Independence, has received new orders from the War Office, not to enlist any British deserter. As this order is doubtless official, it has a good appearance.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1805. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

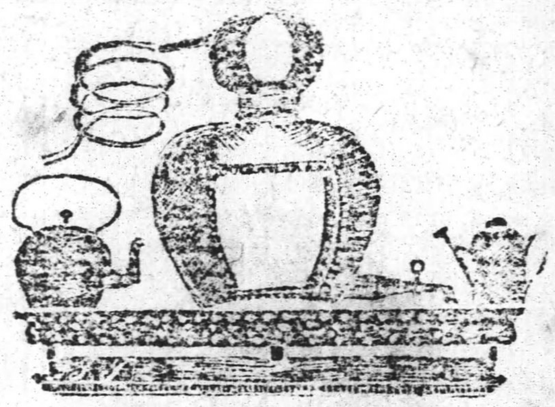
Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPŒNAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.

THE Managers will commence drawing the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY in the Court-House in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have Tickets to sell, are hereby required to make return to the Managers before that day, on failure thereof, the Managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of Tickets put into their hands.

As there are yet a number of Tickets on hand, the Managers propose to sell them to good hands, or on security, payable ten days after the drawing commences. Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, named *Charles Wilson*, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—took with him a variety of cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to the subscriber.

JOHN DARRAGH.

Sept. 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a Horse from a certain John Cochran, who warranted said horse sound, and in part payment I gave him a note for forty dollars; and as the said Horse proves to be unsound, and has been so for upwards of a year past, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; and I hereby inform said Cochran, that the Horse is left with Mr. William M'Cullough, tavern keeper in Pittsburgh, at which place he was to have left the note for me to pay, and he is hereby required to come immediately and take his Horse, and give up the note.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Sept. 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

Whereas the subscriber gave notes of hand to a certain John Burns, then residing in Crawford County, for a Tract of Land, and whereas the said Burns has not complied with his agreement by making me a title, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until said Burns complies with his agreement.

WILLIAM SMITH.

September 28, 1807.

NIGHT SCHOOL,

WILL BE OPENED

on the 19th of October, next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

A. DOWNING.

September 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have contracted with the subscriber, for Ferriage by the year, are requested to come forward and make payment without delay. He hopes this notice will not be neglected, as he is determined to enforce punctuality.

JOHN CALDWELL.

October 5, 1807. tf